(XXX YEAR.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1775.

A declaration by the representatives of the united colonies of North-America, now met in general congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms.

IF it was possible for men, who exercise their reason to believe, that the divine author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodness and wisdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully resistible, however severe and oppressive, the inhabitants of these colonies might at least require from the parliament of Great-Britain, some evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject, that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. The legislature of Great-Britain, however stimulated by an inordinate passion for a power not only unjustifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very constitution of that kingdom, and desperate of success in any mode of contest, where regard should be had to truth, law, or right, have at length, deserting those, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpose of enslaving these colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from reason to arms.—Yet, however blinded that assembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited rule, to so slight justice and the opinion of mankind, we esteem ourselves bound by obligations of respect to the rest of the world, to make known the justice of our cause.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the island of Great-Britain, left their native land, to seek on these shores a residence for civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the least charge to the country from which they removed, unceasing labour and an unconquerable spirit, they effected settlements in the distant and inhospitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians,---Societies or governments, vested with perfect legislatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourse was established between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a short time so extraordinary, as to excite astonishment. It is universally confessed, that the amazing increase of the wealth, strength and navigation of the realm, arose from this source; and the minister who so wisely and successfully directed the measures of Great-Britain in the late war, publicly declared, that these colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies.---Towards the conclusion of that war, it pleased our sovereign to make a change in his counsels. From that fatal moment, the affairs of the British empire began to fall into confusion, and gradually sliding from the summit of glorious prosperity to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length distracted by the convulsions, that now shake it to its deepest foundations---the new ministry finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet still contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a hasty peace, and of then subduing her faithful friends.

These devoted colonies were judged to be in such a state, as to present victories without bloodshed, and all the easy emoluments of statuteable depredation.---The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and respectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous and useful services during the war, though so recently and amply acknowledged in the most honourable manner by his majesty, by the late king, and by parliament, could not save them from the meditated innovations.---Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and assuming a new power over them, have in the course of eleven years given such decisive specimens of the spirit and consequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquiescence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our consent, though we have ever exercised an exclusive right to dispose of our own property; statutes have been passed for extending the jurisdiction of courts of admiralty and vice admiralty beyond their ancient limits: for depriving us of the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury in cases affecting both life and property; for suspending the legislature of one of the colonies; for interdicting all commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter, and secured by acts of its own legislature solemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of colonists from legal trial, and in effect, from punishment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great-Britain and America, a despotism dangerous to our very existence; and for quartering soldiers upon the colonists in time of profound peace. It has also been resolved in parliament, that colonists charged with committing certain offences, shall be transported to England to be tried.

But why should we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one statute it is declared, that parliament can "of right make laws to bind us IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER." What is to defend us against so enormous, so unlimited a power? Not a single man of those who assume it is chosen by us; or is subject to our controul or influence: But on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of such laws, and an American revenue, if not diverted from the ostensible purposes for which it is raised, would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion as they increase ours. We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us. We for ten years incessantly and ineffectually besieged the throne as supplicants; we reasoned, we remonstrated with parliament in the most mild and decent language. But administration, sensible that we should regard these oppressive measures as freemen ought to do, sent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was roused, it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A congress of delegates from the united colonies was assembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of last September. We resolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the king, and also addressed our fellow-subjects of Great-Britain. We have pursued every temperate, every respectful measure, we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourse with our fellow-subjects, as the last peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth should supplant our attachment to liberty.—This, we flattered ourselves, was the ultimate step of the controversy: But subsequent events have shewn, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expressions against the colonies were inserted in his majesty's speech; our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his majesty had been pleased to receive it graciously, and to promise laying it before his parliament, was huddled into both houses amongst a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The lords and commons in their address, in the month of February, said, that "a rebellion at that time actually existed within the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and that those concerned in it had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his majesty's subjects in several of the other colonies; and therefore they besought his majesty, that he would take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature."---Soon after the commercial intercourse of whole colonies, with foreign countries and with each other, was cut off by an act of Parliament; by another, several of them were intirely prohibited from the fisheries in the seas near their coasts, on which they always depended for their sustenance; and large reinforcements of ships and troops were immediately sent over to general Gage.

Fruitless were all the intreaties, arguments and eloquence of an illustrious band of the most distinguished peers and commoners, who nobly and strenuously asserted the justice of our cause, to stay, or even to mitigate, the heedless fury with which these accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on.---Equally fruitless was the interference of the city of London, of Bristol, and many other respectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an insidious manœuvre calculated to divide us, to establish a perpetual auction of taxations where colony should bid against colony, all of them uninformed what ransom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us, at the point of the bayonet, the unknown sums that should be sufficient to gratify, if possible to gratify, ministerial rapacity, with the miserable indulgence left to us of raising in our own mode the prescribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorseless victors to conquered enemies? In our circumstances to accept them would be to deserve them.

Soon after the intelligence of these proceedings arrived on this continent, general Gage, who, in the course of the last year, had taken possession of the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and still occupied it as a garrison, on the 19th day of April, sent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked assault on the inhabitants of the said province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of persons, some of whom were officers and soldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord, where they set upon another party of the inhabitants of the same province, killing several and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people suddenly assembled to repel this cruel aggression. Hostilities thus commenced by the British troops, have been since prosecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation.---The inhabitants of Boston being confined within that town by the general their governor, and having in order to procure their dismission entered into a treaty with him, it was stipulated that the said inhabitants, having deposited their arms with their own magistrates, should have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligation of treaties, which even savage nations esteem sacred, the governor ordered the arms deposited as aforesaid, that they might be preserved for their owners, to be seized by a body of soldiers; detained the greatest part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire, to leave their most valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are separated from their husbands, children from their parents, the aged and the sick from their relations and friends, who wish to attend and comfort them; and those who have been used to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable distress.

The general further emulating his ministerial masters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th of June, after venting the grossest falsehoods and calumnies against the good people of these colonies, proceeds to "declare "them all either by name or description to be rebels "and traitors, to supersede the course of the common "law, and instead thereof to publish and order the use "and exercise of the law martial."---His troops have butchered our countrymen; have wantonly burnt Charlestown, besides a considerable number of houses in other places; our ships and vessels are seized; the necessary supplies of provisions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmost power to spread destruction and devastation around him.

We have received certain advice that gov. Carleton, the governor of Canada, is instigating the people of that province and the Indians to fall upon us; and we have but too much reason to apprehend, that schemes have been formed to excite domestic enemies against us. In brief a part of these colonies now feels, and all of them are sure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of administration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, sword, and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of chusing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated ministers or resistance by force---The latter is our choice, we have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery. Honour, justice, and humanity forbid us tamely to surrender that freedom which we received from our gallant ancestors, and which our innocent posterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding generations to that wretchedness which inevitably awaits them, if we basely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable. We gratefully acknowledge, as signal instances of the divine favour towards us, that his providence would not permit us to be called into this severe controversy, until we were grown up to our present strength, had been previously exercised in warlike operations, and possessed of the means of defending ourselves. With hearts fortified with these animating reflections, we most solemnly, before God and the world declare, that exerting the utmost energy of those powers, which our beneficent creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties, being with one mind resolved, to die freemen rather than to live slaves.

Lest this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-subjects in any part of the empire, we assure them, that we mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we sincerely wish to see restored.---Necessity has not yet driven us into that desperate measure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war against them.---We have not raised armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great Britain, and establishing independent states.---We fight not for glory or for conquest. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even suspicion of offence. They boast of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer to milder conditions than servitude or death.

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it---for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the supreme and impartial judge and ruler of the universe, we most devoutly implore his divine goodness to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to dispose our adversaries to reconciliation on reasonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of the congress,

J. HANCOCK, President.

Attested, CHA. THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1775.

LONDON, *May 26.*

His majesty after giving the royal assent to eight public and nine private bills, made the following most gracious speech to both houses of parliament:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I cannot, in justice to you, forbear to express my entire satisfaction in your conduct during the course of this important session.

"You have maintained, with a firm and steady resolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of parliament, which I shall ever consider as inseparable. You have protected and promoted the commercial interests of my kingdom; and you have, at the same time, given convincing proofs of your readiness (as far as the constitution will allow you) to gratify the wishes, and remove the apprehensions of my subjects in America; and I am persuaded that the most salutary effects must, in the end, result from measures formed and conducted on such principles.

"The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that as well from the general dispositions of other powers, as from the solemn assurances which I have received, I have great reason to expect the continuance of peace; nothing, on my part, consistent with the maintenance

wa ting to ſecure the public tranquility.

" *Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,*

" It gives me much concern, that the unhappy diſtur ances in ſome of my colonies have obli ed me to propoſe to you an aug mentation of my army, and have prevented me from completing the intended reduction of the e abliſhment of my naval forces. I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the cheerfulneſs and public ſpirit w th which you have granted the ſupplies for the ſeveral ſervices of the current year.

" *My lords, and gentlemen,*

" I have nothing to deſire of you, but to uſe your beſt endeavours to preſerve and to cultivate, in your ſeveral counties, the ſame regard for publi order, and the ſame diſ ernment of their true interes, which have in theſe imes di inguiſhed the character of my faithful and beloved eople; and the continuance of wh ch cannot fail to render them happy at home and reſpected abroad."

Then the lord chancellor, by his majeſty's command ſaid;

" *My lords, and gentlemen,*

" It is his maje y's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thurſday, the 27th day of July next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to the 27th day of July next."

CAMBRIDGE, *June* 29.

Since the battle of the 17th inſt. a conſiderable body of the army have been employed in fortifying Proſpect-Hill, Winter-Hill, and other eminences near Charleſtown. The former, which is a very fine ſituation and in a full view of t e enemy on Bunker-Hill, is ſaid to be now almoſt impregnable. The lines on Winter-Hill are carrying on with great vigour, and it is propoſed, we are informed, to extend them to thoſe on Proſpect Hill. Similar works are carrying on at Roxbu y: breaſt-works, within half a mile of the enemy's lines, have been thrown up acroſs the main ſtreet in that town. On a very high hill a little diſtan e from the meet ng-houſe, is erecting a ſtrong fortification within cannon ſhot of Boſton. The above works have been conſtructed to prevent any excurſions the enemy might attempt to make into the country, previous to nearer approa he that may be made for reſcuing that unfortunate capi al out of the hands of its preſent unjuſt, tyrannical invaders.

One of our Indians, a few evenings ago, killed two of the enemy's centries and wounded a third.

Laſt Monday night died of the wounds he received in the battle of the 17th ult. the amiable, the gallant col. Thomas Gardener, of this place

The following is thought to contain a true account of the loſs of the enemy, including thoſe who died of their wounds; taken June 29, 1775.

Return of the killed at Charleſtown the 17th of June, taken from an orderly ſerjeant in Boſton.

Commiſſion officers, 93. Serjeants, 102. Corporals, 100. Rank and File, 753. Total of killed, 1047. Wounded 445. Total of killed and wounded, 1492.

WATERTOWN, *June* 26.

By many perſons of undoubted veracity, who were in Boſton during the late battle at Charleſtown, and were ſoon after in the field of action, we learn, that the enemy ſuſtained a greater loſs than was at firſt apprehended. The miniſterial troops, about 5000 in number, were commanded by lord Howe, and by the moſt favourable accounts 1000 of them, amongſt whom were 84 offi ers were killed and wounded; but their loſs is generally believed to be much greater. The work-houſe, alms-houſe, and manufactory houſe, and a number of private houſes were improved for the wounded regulars, who were removing the whole of the night, and ſabbath-day ſucceeding the battle. Major Pitcairn, and many other officers whom they highly eſteemed, are dead.---The Welch fuzileers were nearly all cut off, and one captain only remains alive of that regiment. The enemy retreated twice before they carried the entrenchments, which were the works of a night, and at beſt but imperfect. About 700 Americans fought the battle, the reſidue of the army from Cambridge not having recovered Bunker's-Hill timely enough to reinforce our brave men. The loſs on our ſide is not yet aſcertained, but at the moſt is ſuppoſed to be from 150 to 200 killed and wounded. Major-general WARREN, late preſident of the provincial congreſs, was amongſt the ſlain, and was buried by his friends at Charleſtown. Col. Parker, of Chelmsford, and twenty-ſeven privates from different towns, are priſoners in Boſton goal. The officers of the regulars acknowledge that they have dearly purchaſed the hill, and ſay that the rebels fought more like devils than men.

Since our laſt there have been about ſixteen or twenty of the regulars killed at Charleſtown guard, and we have loſt two men.

NEW-YORK, *July* 13.

The Mercury packet, captain Dillon, ſailed laſt Sunday with the mail for Falmouth:---In the above veſſel went paſſengers major general Haldimand, major Hutcheſon, capt. Brehm, William Stark, Eſq; of London, merchant, and Mr. Edward Smith, with his family.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated Monday, July 3, 1775.

" The greateſt civility and attention was paid to the generals on their arrival at the camp, which was on Sunday about noon. When they were within 20 miles of the camp, they received an expreſs, that the Parliamentary troops had, on Saturday morning about ſix o'clock, begun a very heavy cannonading on the town of Roxbury, which continued better than two hours, without intermiſſion, though with little or no loſs on the ſide of the provincials, and that they expected a general attack on Sunday about two o'clock, at the time of high water; this we had confirmed, and I believe was prevented by a heavy rain, which began at half paſt twelve, and continued till late at night. The generals have ſpent this whole day, in reviewing the be 15,000 ſtrong, and the works to be in as good order as could be expected; the regulars have been ſounding the ſhore this afternoon, and we are in ſome expectation of a viſit at the next high water. Our men are all in good ſpirits, and wiſh they may come out; the beſt ac ount we can get of the late engagement is, that the regulars loſt more than 800 in the field, and 700 wounded.

" Among the ſlain are colonel Williams, major Pitcairn, and Major Sheriff, it remains a matter of doubt whether or not general Burgoyne is among the dead. This we are certain of, that general Howe commanded the firſt diviſion of 1700, and general Burgoyne the ſecond of 1300, and ſince the battle he has not been ſeen in Boſton, 'tis given out that he is gone to England; the provincials had not more than 700 in the action: The Welſh fuzileers, the beſt regiment in the Engliſh army, carried from the field no more than ſeventeen privates and one captain; it is alſo certain Gage loſt 84 officers.

" *Tueſday morning, 6 o'clock.* Four horſes of Preſton's regiment fell into the hands of our centries this morning, which was owing to the regulars calling in all their out centries, as they expected a general attack from the provincials, which, we ſuppoſe, was owing to our viewing all their lines yeſt rday evening; we went ſo near as to make them apprehenſive we were reconnoitring in order to find ſome place fit to begin an attack. The loſs of the provincials, as by the return made to general Waſhington this morning, is 138 killed, 301 wounded, and 7 miſſing."

The TWELVE UNITED COLONIES, by their DELEGATES in CONGRESS, to the INHABITANTS of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends, countrymen, and Brethren,

BY theſe, and by every other appellation, that may deſignate the ties, which bind us to each other, we entreat your ſerious attention to this our ſecond attempt to prevent their diſſolution. Remembrance of former friendſhips; pride in the glorious atchievements of our common anceſtors, and affection for the heirs of their virtues, have hitherto preſerved our mutual connection; but when that friendſhip is violated by the groſſeſt injuries;---when the pride of anceſtry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwiſe allied than as tyrants and ſlaves, when reduced to the melancholy alternative of renouncing your favour, or our freedom---can we heſitate about the choice; let the ſpirit of Britons determine.

In a former addreſs, we aſſerted our rights, and ſtated the injuries we had then received. We hoped, that the mention of our wrongs, would have rouſed that honeſt indignation, which has ſlept too long for your honour, or the welfare of the empire. But we have not been permitted to entertain this pleaſing expectation; every day brought an accumulation of injuries, and the invention of the miniſtry has been conſtantly exerciſed, in adding to the calamities of your American brethren.

After the moſt valuable right of legiſlation was infringed, when the powers, aſſumed by your parliament, in which we are not repreſented, and from our local and other circumſtances, cannot properly be repreſented, rendered our property precarious; after being denied that mode of trial to which we have long been indebted for the ſafety of our perſons, and the preſervation of our liberties; after being in many inſtan es diveſted of thoſe laws, which were tranſmitted to us by our common anceſtors, and ſubjected to an arbitrary code, compiled under the auſpices of Roman tyrants; after annulling thoſe charters which encouraged our predeceſſors to brave death and danger in every ſhape, on unknown ſeas, in deſarts unexplored, amidſt barbarous and inhoſpitable nations! when, without the form of trial, without a public accuſation whole colonies were condemned!---their trade deſtroyed; their inhabitants impoveriſhed; when ſoldiers were encouraged to embrue their hands in the blood of Americans, by offers of impunity; when new modes of trial were inſtituted for the ruin of the accuſed, where the charge carried with it the horrors of conviction; when a deſpotic government was eſtabliſhed in a neighbouring province, and its limits extended to every of our frontiers; we little imagined that any thing could be added to this black catalogue of unprovoked injuries; but we have unhappily been deceived; and the late meaſures of the Britiſh miniſtry fully convince us, that their object is the reduction of theſe colonies to ſlavery and ruin.

To confirm this aſſertion, let us recal your attention to the affairs of America, ſince our laſt addreſs;---let us combat the calumnies of our enemies; and let us warn you of the dangers that threaten you in our deſtruction. Many of your fellow-ſubjects, whoſe ſituation deprived them of other ſupport, drew their maintenance from the ſea; but the deprivation of our liberty being inſufficient to ſatisfy the reſentment of our enemies, the horrors of famine were ſuperadded, and a Britiſh parliament, who, in better times were the protectors of innocence and the patrons of humanity, have, without diſtinction of age or ſex, robbed thouſands of the food which they were accuſtomed to draw from that inexhauſtable ſource, placed in their neighbourhood by the benevolent creator.

Another act of your legiſlature ſhuts our ports and prohibits our trade with any but thoſe ſtates, from whom the great law of ſelf-preſervation renders it abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould at preſent withhold our commerce. But this act (whatever may have been its deſign) we conſider rather as injurious to your opulence than our intereſt.-- All our commerce terminates with you; and the wealth we procure from other nations, is ſoon exchanged for your ſuperfluities. Our remittances muſt then ceaſe with our trade; and our refinements with our affluence.---We truſt however, that laws which deprive us of every bleſſing, but a ſoil that teems with the neceſſaries of life, and that liberty which renders the enjoyment of them ſecure, will not relax our vigour in their defence.

We might here obſerve on the cruelty and inconſiſtency of thoſe, who, while they publicly brand us with reproachful and unworthy epithets, endeavour to deprive us of the means of defence, by their interpoſition with foreign powers, and to deliver us to the lawleſs ravages of a mercileſs ſoldiery. But happily we are not without reſources; and though the timid and humiliating applications of a Britiſh miniſtry ſhould prevail with foreign nations, yet induſtry, prompted by neceſſity, will not leave us without the neceſſary ſupplies.

the ear of humanity, leave untold thoſe rigorous acts of oppreſſion, which are daily exerciſed in the town of Boſton, did we not hope, that by diſclaiming their deeds, and puniſhing the perpetrators, you would ſhortly vindicate the honour of the Britiſh name, and re-eſtabliſh the violated laws of juſtice.

That once populous, flouriſhing, and commercial town is now garriſoned by an army ſent, not to protect, but to enſlave its inhabitants. The civil government is overturned, and a military deſpotiſm erected upon its ruins. Without law, without right, powers are aſſumed unknown to the conſtitution. Private property is unjuſtly invaded.---The inhabitants daily ſubjected to the licentiouſneſs of the ſoldiery, are forbid to remove in defiance of their natural rights, in violation of their moſt ſolemn compacts.---Or if after long and wearieſome ſolicitation, a paſs is procured, their effects are detained, and even thoſe who are moſt favoured, have no alternative but poverty or ſlavery. The diſtreſs of many thouſand people, wantonly deprived of the neceſſaries of life, is a ſubject on which we would not wiſh to enlarge.

Yet we cannot but obſerve, that a Britiſh fleet (unjuſtified even by acts of your legiſlature,) are daily employed in ruining our commerce, ſeizing our ſhips, and depriving whole communities of their daily bread. Nor will a regard for your honour, permit us to be ſilent while Britiſh troops ſully your glory, by actions which the moſt inveterate enmity will not palliate among civilized nations; the wanton and unneceſſary deſtruction of Charleſtown, a large, ancient, and once populous town, juſt before deſerted by its inhabitants, who had fled to avoid the fury of your ſoldiery.

If you ſtill retain thoſe ſentiments of compaſſion by which Britons have ever been diſtinguiſhed---If the humanity which tempered the valour of our common anceſtors, has not degenerated into cruelty, you will lament the miſeries of their deſcendants.

To what are we to attribute this treatment? If to any ſecret principle of the conſtitution let it be mentioned; let us learn that the government we have long revered is not without its defects, and that while it gives freedom to a part, it neceſſarily enſlaves the remainder of the empire. If ſuch a principle exiſts, why for ages has it ceaſed to operate? Why at this time is it called into action; can no reaſon be aſſigned for this conduct? Or muſt it be reſolved into the wanton exerciſe of arbitrary power? And ſhall the deſcendants of Britons tamely ſubmit to this---No Sirs; We never will, while we revere the memory of our gallant and virtuous anceſtors, we never can ſurrender thoſe glorious privileges, for which they fought, bled, and conquered. Admit that your fleets could deſtroy our towns, and ravage our ſea-coaſts; theſe are inconſiderable objects, things of no moment, to men whoſe boſoms glow with the ardour of liberty.--We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, and without any ſenſible diminution of the neceſſaries of life, enjoy a luxury which from that period you will want;---*The luxury of being free.*

We know the force of your arms, and was it called forth in the cauſe of juſtice and your country, we might dread the exertion? But will Britons fight under the banners of tyranny? Will they counteract the labours and diſgrace the victories of their anceſtors? Will they forge chains for their poſterity? If they deſcend to this unworthy taſk, will their ſwords retain their edge, their arms their accuſtomed vigour? Britons can never become the inſtruments of oppreſſion, till they loſe the ſpirit of freedom, by which alone they are invincible.

Our enemies charge us with ſedition; In what does it conſiſt? In our refuſal to ſubmit to unwarrantable acts of injuſtice and cruelty? If ſo, ſhew us a period in your hiſtory, in which you have not been equally ſeditious.

We are accuſed of aiming at independence; but how is this accuſation ſupported? By the allegations of your miniſters, not by our actions.---Abuſed, inſulted, and contemned, what ſteps have we purſued to obtain redreſs; we have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne; we have applied to your juſtice for relief, we have retrenched our luxury and withheld our trade.

The advantages of our commerce were deſigned as a compenſation for your protection: When you ceaſed to protect, for what were we to compenſate?

What has been the ſucceſs of our endeavours: The clemency of our ſovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indignity; our prayers anſwered by inſults. Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehenſion of your wanting either the will or the powers to aſſiſt us.

Even under theſe circumſtances, what meaſures have we taken that betray a deſire of independence? Have we called in the aid of thoſe foreign powers, who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defenceleſs, did we take advantage of their diſtreſs and expel them our towns? Or have we permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid and to acquire additional ſtrength?

Let not your enemies and ours perſuade you, that in this we were influenced by fear or any other unworthy motive. The lives of Britons are ſtill dear to us.---They are the children of our parents, an uninterrupted intercourſe of mutual benefits had knit the bonds of friendſhip.---When hoſtilities were commenced, when on a late occaſion we were wantonly attacked by your troops, though we repelled their aſſaults and returned their blows, yet we lamented the wounds they obliged us to give; nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Engliſhmen.

As we wiſh not to colour our actions, or diſguiſe our thoughts; we ſhall, in the ſimple language of truth, avow the meaſures we have purſued, the motives upon which we have acted, and our future deſigns.

When our late petition to the throne produced no other effect than freſh injuries and votes of your legiſlature, calculated to juſtify every ſeverity; when your fleets, and your armies, were prepared to wreſt from us our property, to rob us of our liberties or our lives; when the hoſtile attempts of general Gage evinced his deſigns, we levied armies for our ſecurity and defence; when the powers veſted in the governor of Canada, gave us reaſon to apprehend danger from that quarter; and we had frequent intimations, that a cruel, and ſavage enemy, was to be let looſe upon the defenceleſs inhabitants of our frontiers; we took ſuch meaſures as prudence dictated, as neceſſity will juſtify. We poſſeſſed ourſelves of Crown-point and Ticonderoga. Yet give us leave, moſt ſolemnly to aſſure you that we have not yet loſt ſight of the object we have ever had in view, a reconciliation with you on conſtitutional principles;

the advantage of both, [illegible] maintained.

The inhabitants of this country apply themselves chiefly to agriculture and commerce.—As their fashions and manners are similar to yours; your markets must afford them the conveniences and luxuries for which they exchange the produce of their labours. The wealth of this extended continent centers with you; and our trade is so regulated as to be subservient, only to your interest. You are too reasonable to expect that by taxes (in addition to this) we should contribute to your expence, to believe after diverting the fountain that the streams can flow with unabated force.

It has been said that we refuse to submit to the restrictions on our commerce. From whence is this inference drawn? not from our words, we having repeatedly declared the contrary, and we again profess our submission to the several acts of trade and navigation passed before the year 1763, trusting nevertheless in the equity and justice of parliament, that such of them as upon cool and impartial consideration, shall appear to have imposed unnecessary or grievous restrictions, will, at some happier period, be repealed or altered. And we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British parliament as shall be restrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother-country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members, excluding every idea of taxation internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America without their consent.

It is alleged that we contribute nothing to the common defence, to this we answer that the advantages which Great-Britain receives from the monopoly of our trade, far exceeds our proportion of the expence necessary for that purpose. But should these advantages be inadequate thereto, let the restrictions on our trade be removed, and we will cheerfully contribute such proportion when constitutionally required.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ANNAPOLIS *July* 20.

THE delegates for this province, have appointed a meeting of the provincial convention, on Wednesday the 26th day of this inst. at the city of Annapolis —At which time and place the deputies for the several counties are requested to attend.

The ship Totness, captain Harding, belonging to Mr. Gildard of Liverpool, having on board a cargo of salt and dry goods, in coming up the Bay ran aground near the three islands at the mouth of West river; upon this the committee immediately met, and after consideration, determined she should proceed on to Baltimore, her intended port, but before she could get off, highly resenting so daring an infringement of the continental association, a number of people met, went on board, and set her on fire.

TO THE PRINTER.

IT gives me great concern that at my first entrance into business, with fair intentions to all men, I should find myself on a sudden attacked, with the utmost fury and virulence, by Mr. Daniel Stephenson, who, not content with abusing me in the most injurious and gross manner, in his letters handed, according to his custom, about the country, but even carrying his virulence and malice into the public news-paper, to be circulated through the British empire; and why? Because I had the presumption to settle at a place that he had abandoned, and that *it was possible* my connections might affect the designs of the *immaculate* Mr. Stephenson.

This is the true ground of his enmity.---His villainous story of breaking open his *money* drawer, stealing his papers, &c. which he has so impudently insinuated, are mere fictions, artfully and wickedly invented to blast my reputation, and ruin my business, to gratify his infernal envious malice.

I have been taught that the world was made for all men, and wide enough for us all; but, if I am to judge from the principles and practice of Mr. Stephenson, it was made only for him; sure I am he sticks at nothing to destroy the character, business and fortune of every man likely to interfere with him: the facts are notorious to the parties injured; and I need only refer to his last publication, where, although his avowed designs are only to abuse Mr. Bowie and myself *by name*, yet he has artfully and invidiously drawn in several others, and particularly Mr. M. who he observes was the "game hunted last summer."---True, Mr. Stephenson, you must *well* remember it; the injured may forgive, but the injurer never can.---Recollect the conversation that passed in Upper Marlborough on a certain evening, and you will find "*juggler*" foremost in the pursuit, and, in the hunting phrase, exceeding free mouthed in the degradation of that gentleman's character---"*but I beg pardon.*" --'twas over a bottle, and "that accounts for it, which I did not advert to at the first glance"---"well, admitted."---However, by the bye, Mr. Stephenson, wine had set you in your *true colours*, displaying a mind adorned with slander and base insinuation; for the truth of which I appeal to the humiliating concessions you made the next morning.

Mr. Stephenson is very fond of the term "address," he prides himself greatly on his being a man of "address:" by "address," as practised by him, I understand (to borrow a phrase) *the art of deceiving with dexterity*. Now as I believe no man living possesses this art of deceiving in a greater degree than my antagonist, I leave any one to judge of my situation:—Youth inexperienced defending itself against a man—fond of contention—grown grey in every species of artful deception, of deep dissimulation, an exquisite flatterer, of untired application, of foreign connections—a sharping adventurer, a bird of passage—a heart cold and hard as marble to the interest of this country and people—no God but gain, no principle but present convenience—what meth'd can be safe? what honour can be won? To enter into a news-paper dispute is, at this time of public calamity, every way improper, nor am I qualified for such a task; what resource, then, have I but to state a sincere plain narrative of facts, that gave rise to Mr. Stephenson's enmity—and to appeal to the good sense and candour of my countrymen, who will undoubtedly form their opinion from the general tenor [illegible] moderate enemy.

To avoid recrimination, I purposely pass over a thousand instances of Mr. Stephenson's "address," from the time of his coming to this country—his disputes with the people—with Mr. M.—his sly reflections on all the tobacco merchants; his puffing advertisements to *establish real liability*; of the sales he made in the winter 1773; I also pass over the innumerable falshoods that he daily let off at a venture, in the summer 1774, to palliate the accounts of sales not coming when they were expected; or being altered and searched when they did come; the clamour, confusion, shuffling, and doublings, relative to them, and the arts made use of to induce the people to ship---Hence the accounts of 3*l.* were said to be 5*l.* 8 to be 9, 29 to be 39, with various others, and promises, and flattery, and traducing other merchants without measure.---I pass them over, because I believe they are pretty well remembered, especially by the parties concerned. For my own part, I was no way concerned, and only laughed to see this pink of merchants, after so many puffs, so hampered; it should seem, however, that sometime after, or during this bustle, the letter, the bringing of which to light has given so much offence, was wrote by the perfect and prophetic Daniel to his agent, Mr. Parkinson; an extract may be seen in your N°. 1554, wherein he puts Mr. Parkinson upon altering the "letter," and accounts, "*if it can be done without suspicion*," begs him to "excuse his putting such a task upon him, as his head and hands were so full (probably of the like business) that he did not know *where to begin*---that it would never do to deliver some others, &c." I shall not stop here to make my comments on this letter, but proceed to say---some time in the fall of the year 1773, Mr. Stephenson sent some goods to Marlborough, under the care of Mr. Parkinson, which were opened in a store-house belonging to Mr. Digges, that had often been used as such, they broke up the store in the fall of the year 1774, and removed all their goods; upon their removal, the house was made use of as the county office---in the month of February, 1775, I purchased the houses of Mr. Digges --upon my taking possession, I requested the county clerk to remove with his books and papers---some of the family servants were ordered to clean out the rooms that I might put them in order to receive my goods---I was absent some time while they were about it---on my return, I saw the sliding drawer, that goes under the counter, laid down on a table in one of the rooms, and some papers in and about it in confusion and disorder---I knew not whose or what they were, or whether of any use or not---among them was the letter of *instructions*, which particularly commanded my attention, there being some obliterations on the back.---Some little time after, Mr. Bowie happened to be at my store, and being convinced that I was bound, as an honest man, to shew him the letter, I did so.---This is the simple truth; but any man, to see Stephenson's publication, would conclude that I had, for the vilest purposes, broke open his *money* drawer, stolen his cash and papers, and told a parcel of confounded lies to palliate the action; and this he publishes to the world, and prophesies infamy and ruin to be my portion.---I knew not of any draw or papers, or of any thing being in the house belonging to any body, and the draw being pulled out of its place, as it easily might in cleaning the house, and removed by the servants, nothing of value being in it, I believe to be merely accidental.---Thus I have fairly cleared myself of every *imputed* crime, except preserving the blotted letter *picked up in the accidental manner I have mentioned.* ---But, let me ask the *impartial*, was it a crime to *preserve such a letter?*

If the principles and practice avowed of secreting and altering the people's letters and accounts, if it can be done so as to avoid suspicion, at the discretion of the agents and assistants here, be of a *public* nature, in which almost every man is in some measure interested, perhaps it will be thought his letter of *instructions* to that purpose *ought not* to have been concealed.---Should such a practice become general here, there certainly will be wanted a standard to shew *how much* shall be *added to*, and *how much* shall be *taken off*, each account.---In such an office Mr. Stephenson, with his ready "address," would shine.---After all, I much question whether the practice will be submitted to by the merchants at home, and whether they will not apprehend a total destruction of their books, accounts, evidence, and all commerce and mutual confidence between them and the people here.---But a man of Mr. Stephenson's "address" can no doubt obviate such difficulties, and make it appear to his assistants, that there is no crime in *deception and forgery*, if they can be effected without *suspicion.*

Mr. Stephenson's ranking himself with the *London* merchants, as "*we* brother consignment folks," is certainly a very curious stroke, and deserves the applause of the public, since it so well justifies the fable of the apples and horse-dung floating down the stream together, in which the horse-dung would frequently call out---"Alack-aday! how *we* apples swim."---Out of charity to Mr. Stephenson, and by way of conclusion, I beg leave to add the moral and reflection to this fable, which probably may conduce to screen him from the resentment of those gentlemen he has so highly disgraced.

MORAL.

"The most worthless fellows are oftentimes the vainest, and attribute to themselves the glory of every thing, though they contribute nothing to any good purpose."

REFLECTION.

"Come, says the blackberry to the peach and apples, who were contending for the preference, *we* are all *friends*, let us have no jangling among *ourselves*. So says the fly to the chariot-wheel, what a dust do I raise! So said Lamb the corn-cutter to Dr. Mead and Hollings, *we* physicians! Every insignificant wretch puts a value upon himself, and the more worthless the more vain. But what is the end of his vanity and conceit? He only makes himself ridiculous to the rest of the world, who, but for his presumption, might pass by with *pity*, what now they treat with *contempt*---for such a one is as much beneath the indignation of a wise man as the insolent braying of the ass was below the notice of the lion."

JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

ENTERED.

Snow Patowmack, Edward Weekes, Dublin and Madeira.
Ship Success, John Wright, Portsmouth.
Sloop Lively, Timothy Woodham, N. Providence.
Schooner Chatham, B. Fleetwood, Virginia.
Ship Patowmack, James Mitchell, London.

CLEARED.

Schooner Nancy, Jonathan Thacher, N. Providence.
Sloop Polly, John White, Virginia.
Brig Jane, Peter Templeton, Cork.
Ship Clibborn, William Thomas, Milford.
Brig Escape, Robert Callow, Barcelona.
Snow Catharine, Nich. Fortune, Bristol.
Ship John, Charles Poaug, Cork.
Sloop Betsey, Lewis-Jones, Virginia.
Ship Charles, Charles Reily, Liverpool.
Brig Phila, Richard Curtis, Liverpool.
Schooner Friends Adventure, John Fulford, Casco-bay.

To be sold by William Aikman, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis, exceeding low for cash,

A LARGE assortment of books, in history, divinity, miscellanies, arts and sciences, poetry, physic, a variety of classics, &c. (being partly the library of a clergyman lately deceased) amongst which are the following valuable books. Whitby's commentary on the new testament, 2 vols. folio, best edition, 30s. London price is 50s. sterling. Cruden's concordence, 4to. 45s. Saunderson's algebra, 2 vols. 4to. scarce, 35s. An elegant edition of Tillotson's sermons, 12 vols. octavo, 140s. Clark's sermons, 8 vols. octavo, 80s. Prideaux's connections of the old and new testament, 4 vols. octavo, 40s. Locke on the human understanding, 2 vols. octavo, 22s 6d. Smollet's history of England, with the continuation, 16 vols. 9l. 10s. Macauly's ditto, 5 vols. 50s. Goldsmith's ditto, 4 vols. 45s. Hooke's Roman history, 11 vols. octavo, 6l. 10s. Bolinbrooke's philosophical works, 5 vols. 55s. Leland's history of Ireland, 4 vols. octavo, 40s. Montesqu'eu's spirit of laws, 2 vols. 15s. Hume's essays, 2 vols. 24s. Lord Kaimes's elements of criticism, 2 vols. 24s. Beatie's essay on truth, octavo, 12s. 6d. Rousseau's whole works, 10 vols. 60s. Theobald's Shakespeare, 12 vols. 60s. Turkish spy, 8 vols. 45s. Heyster's surgery, 2 vols. 4to. 60s. Hanway's travels, 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 10s. Cullen's materia medica, 4to. 30s. Lord Littleton's history of Henry, 2d, 6 vols. 3l. 10s. &c.

A great variety of record books, and paper books for accounts of different sizes. A few reams of superfine treasury post—all sorts of stationary.

Lately published for William Aikman, Cook's voyage round the world, 2 vols. 16s. A father's legacy to his daughters, by the celebrated Dr. Gregory, 4s. Where may be had just published, the manual exercise as ordered by his majesty in the year 1764, with all the manœuvres, price 1s. 6 w

FOR LONDON,

THE ship Aston-Hall, John Parker, commander, now lying at Fell's point, having 300 hhds. tobacco already engaged, will give liberty for 250 more. Any gentleman who may incline to ship that quantity or part thereof, will be pleased to apply, for further particulars, to the master at Baltimore, or to Mr. Hodgkin, at Annapolis. 4 X

Annapolis, July 18, 1775.

Arrived in the ship Star and Garter, Thomas Henson, master, from Exeter,

A Few very healthy men seven years servants, such as blacksmiths, weavers, tailors, farmers, &c. a few woman three years servants, whose times are to be disposed of by the subscribers, for cash, wheat, or tobacco.

THO. C. WILLIAMS and Co.

N. B. The subscribers will give cash for old wheat and tobacco. 3 w

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from his service upon the 29th of June, an Irish servant man, who has near three years to serve, viz. Christopher M'Avoy, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, full faced, fair ruddy complexion, short light brown hair, clumsy made, flat feet, narrow round shoulders; he was hired to a blacksmith, and his arms are burnt with the sparks, his apparel unknown, his coat supposed to be blue sagathy or brown cloth much worn. He was seen near George town, and supposed made towards Frederick town. Whoever brings him to Mr. Samuel Collard, at the Eastern Branch ferry, Patowmack, or to the subscriber at Schoolfield, Patuxent river, shall receive if 40 miles from home, 40 shillings; if 60 miles, 3 pounds; and if one hundred miles, 5 pounds; and reasonable charges, from 3 w

THOMAS HAMILTON.

THERE is at the plantation of William Farquhar, living at Little Pipe creek, Frederick county, Maryland, taken up as a stray, a bay gelding, about 14 hands and ½ high, supposed to be 6 years old, long bob tail, hanging mane, has a small white spot on his back, branded on the off buttock with something like the letter R, paces natural. The owner may have him again, by proving his property, and paying charges. w 1 MOSES FARQUHAR.

Annapolis, July 11, 1775.

THE Fleetwood, a stout North country built ship, commanded by capt. Slicey, now in Patapsco river, will take tobacco to the address of Messrs. Woolridge and Kelly, merchants of London, at seven pounds sterling per ton freight. Insurance will be made agreeable to order, and seven pounds ten shillings sterling per hhd. advanced to every shipper who may incline to draw immediately. Those gentlemen who wish their tobacco to an early market, may have a good opportunity by this ship, as she will be ready to sail in two weeks. 3 w

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

N. B. Proper vessels will be provided to take tobacco from any warehouse, and convey it to the ship, without expence to the shipper. 2 X

MISSISSIPPI.

WE have authority to communicate to the public, from his excellency Montfort Brown, Esq; governor and commander in chief of his majesty's Bahama islands, That his excellency being possessed of several very extensive and valuable tracts of land, (as well by grants from the crown as by purchase) situated on the banks of the rivers Mississippi and Mobile in West-Florida, to the amount of 150,000 acres and upwards, (exclusive of Dauphin island, whose situation for trade is so well known) is desirous of encouraging all substantial planters or others, who wish to become settlers in those parts. The fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and most delightful situation of those tracts, are so well known, that they need no fuller description, than that printed by his excellency, for his majesty, who has thought fit to order the intended capital on account of its rising consequence, and most convenient situation, to be removed from Fort Bute, to *Browne's Cliffs*, nearly opposite to that most beautiful and populous town called Point Coupeé, belonging to the Spaniards.

For further particulars, his excellency refers the public to the printed reasons, left with the printer hereof, in order that those who are inclined to remove to that flourishing province, may be well informed, and may, by application to his excellency at New-Providence, be well assured of meeting with every encouragement they can wish for or desire. 8 w

N. B. The greatest part of the above lands are fit for immediate culture, having no more wood on them than what will be absolutely necessary for tenantable uses, and are watered by navigable rivers, pleasing rivulets, and innumerable springs.

6

THERE is at the plantation of Timothy O'Bryan, taken up as a stray, a middle sized bay horse, no brand nor ear mark, appears to be 7 or 8 years old. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges. Kent county.

4X

Annapolis, April 20, 1775.

THE subscriber has upon hand about seven hundred pounds first cost of goods, which he will dispose of upon exceeding low terms. tf

9 ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Nottingham, April 1, 1775.

OUR partnership is now at an end: all persons that have had any dealings with us, are desired to settle and discharge their balances, but little regard was paid to our last advertisement.---Constant attendance will be given at this place to settle and receive our debts, and those that do not comply by the 20th of July next, legal measures will be taken to enforce payments without respect to persons.

We have between £700 and £800 cost of goods which we would sell very cheap, and give two years time of payment. 12 w

VO THO. CONTEE, FIELDER BOWIE.

ANY person inclinable to gather a quantity of the Senaga, or Rattle Snake root, from 100 lb. to 200 lb. Likewise Callamas root this summer, may have it disposed of by applying to John Robinson, at his excellency's governor Edens.

N.B. Otters, Wild cats, Minks, or other shipable furs, if taken in season, may be disposed of at the same place. tf

5

IT has lately been discovered, that some evil minded person or persons, have destroyed the second boundary of a tract of land belonging to me, called Poplar-Ridge, lying on the Bodkin creek, in Anne-Arundel county. I do hereby promise to pay 5 pounds common current money, to any person or persons, that will discover the author of such a piece of villainy, upon their being convicted of the same. Witness my hand, this 27th day of June, 1775. 3 3 w NICH. MACCUBBIN.

Calvert county, June 22, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody, a negro man, by the name of Ben, but now says his name is Wasse, and that he belongs to Edward Worrell, who lives in Chester-town, he is certainly the fellow advertised by the aforesaid Worrell; his dress is a red jacket, white shirt, check trousers, a pair of shoes, and an old castor hat, he answers the description of said Worrell in every respect but his cloaths. His master is desired to take him away, and pay charges.

3X CLEMENT SMITH, Sheriff.

To be sold by SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet and chair-makers, in Church-street, Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of mahogany, in logs, plank, and boards, and a variety of looking-glasses in Mahogany frames. They likewise do various kinds of turner's work.

10

TAKEN up by Daniel Clarke, in Prince George's county, a sorrel mare with a small star in her forehead, branded on the near buttock thus I B, she is between 13 and 14 hands high, and very poor. The owner may have her again, by proving his property, and paying charges.

2X

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Head of Elk, June 25, 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on or about the 10th of May, a dark bay horse, about 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has a good carriage, trots and canters well, and paces a slow travel, was shod all round, a small star in his forehead, and some saddle marks on his back, remarkably narrow on the top of his buttocks, and wider below. Whoever gives notice of said horse so that he may be had again, shall receive 20 shillings reward, or 40 shillings if brought home; but if stolen, and the thief be secured, so that he be convicted of the same, shall receive five pounds reward, by w 3

2 HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH.

THE subscriber having undertaken to receive the lord proprietary's quit-rents in Anne-Arundel county, arising due from Michaelmas last, requests all persons indebted on that account, to come and pay half years rent due the 25th ult. Attendance will be constantly given at Messrs Dick and Stewart's store, in Annapolis. tf

7 CHARLES STEUART.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1775.

THE committee of Charles county have impowered me to engage a vessel of 2000 to 2500 bushels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack river, for the use of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, where it is to be delivered. Any person that has such a vessel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, shall have the above freight.

10X R. T. HOOE.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indented servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown bread cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complection, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

8 RICHARD GRAVES.

Annapolis, July 5, 1775.

Wanted for Charter,

A Vessel that will carry from three to four hundred hogsheads, to load tobacco in Patowmack, for Glasgow. Any person having such a vessel, will hear of a freight, by applying to tf

2 ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Against—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of Christopher Wilkinson, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased,

IN CHANCERY.

WHEREAS the said Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinson, to compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wilkinson, they the said complainants paying the principal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear to the said bill within six months from the date hereof, and shew cause to the contrary, a final order and decree will pass, and be given by the said court of chancery in the cause aforesaid. 6 m

Signed per order,

6 GEO. RANKEN, register.

Baltimore, July 4, 1775.

Just imported from Alicant, in the ship Prince George, James Bartholomew, master,

A QUANTITY of coarse salt, which is to be disposed of by 3 w ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

N. B. The above ship carrys about 380 hhds. of tobacco, and is to be chartered by R. C. jun.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 16th day of August next, at Mrs. Charlton's, in Frederick town,

A TRACT of land called the New Survey on Hopewell, containing about ninety-four acres, situated near the mouth of Monocacy, in Frederick county, Maryland. It is a good soil for corn, wheat, or tobacco, and has a dwelling-house, tobacco-house, and a good orchard thereon. Whoever is inclined to purchase, may view the land, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, who will convey a good and sufficient right to the purchaser. w 3

2 DANIEL VEATCH.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, on the 15th of April last, an Irish servant named Peter Kelly, but has changed his name to Peirce Burn, and has a pass for that purpose; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has dark brown hair, and of a dark complexion, and down look, his apparel is a light coloured country cloth coat, 1 Holland shirt, 2 osnabrig ditto, blue yarn stockings with shoes and buckles, a felt hat bound with black worsted binding, striped linen trousers; also went with him a lusty negro woman named Rhoad, now goes by the name of Nancy Bannaker, her apparel a white humhums gown, her other cloathing such as is common for slaves. Whoever takes up said servant and slave, and secures them, so that their master gets them again, shall if taken in this province, be intitled to 20 dollars reward, and if out, the sum of ten pounds, including what the law allows, paid by w 4

ABIDNIGO HYATT.

4X

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Bellair, on Patuxent, in Prince George's county, Maryland, a mulatto fellow called Tom, a shoemaker by trade: he is about one and twenty years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stoops naturally, he is fair, but has a remarkable beard when he lets it grow: he has the look of a rogue when sharply spoken to, and discovers a great deal of assurance and impudence in his conversation. As he has always lived in the neighbourhood of Queen-Anne's, the Governor's Bridge, and Bellair, and been acquainted with the priests of this province, his conversation may easily discover him: It is likely he may call himself free, and have a forged pass under another name, or he may probably be concealed and kept at his trade in Annapolis, or in the neighbourhood of Bellair, on Patuxent, where he lived, by some white people, who make too familiar with my slaves to my great prejudice, and whom I hereby forewarn from having any dealings with them, either in the shoemaking business, or in any other way, without my express consent. Whoever secures the above fellow in jail, or brings him home to me, will be entitled to the above reward, from 6 w

4 JOHN ASHTON.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

5 JOSEPH DUVLAL.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, Maryland; whereon is three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats, the purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security, payable the 20th day of November 1776: to carry interest from the date of the bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian. w 16

14 CHARLES BEALL.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to produce payment as will be very disagreeable.---Benjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpose of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

13

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and thirteen acres of land, lying on Seneca, in Frederick county; this land consists of several different tracts but are adjoining each other, and lays well, with great plenty of good timber, and the main stream of Seneca creek runs through great part of it, There is on this land a very good geared grist mill almost new, with bolting clothes that goes by water, the mill can grind eight bushels of wheat into good flour in an hour, and is on a never failing stream of water. There also is on this land two small dwelling-houses, a new framed tobacco-house covered with shingles, fifty-two feet long, and twenty-four wide. There is about 60 acres of good land cleared and under good fence, more than 20 acres of meadow land now sowed in Timothy grass and oats which may be watered at all seasons of the year from the mill-dam: this land is distant about 22 miles from George-town on Patowmack, and about 18 from Frederick town. There is a crop pitched for three hands, which the purchaser may have with the land, and possession given him immediately. For title and terms, apply to tf EDMUND JENNINGS.

N. B. I will take young slaves for part of the purchase money.

5

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber the 10th instant, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high: had on an osnabrig shirt, green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes shod with iron, he may change his dress having other cloaths. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars, JOSEPH IRELAND.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the said negro off.

16

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.

WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 posts of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9½ feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees. tf

10X

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